30 shooting days
20/25:1 ratio

delivery by Dec. 15
broadcast 3 mos later in Germany
lv. end August
beg. Sept. for PRC

BOHEMIA FILM GMBH
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one more member of team - a Ch-American
Ch Speaker (fluent) on our side.

ARMED FORCES IN CHINA

Locations/Subjects/Short Desriptions/Persons

- Border Areas
  - The Chinese-Sovjet border along the Ussuri river in the Heilunkian Province.
  - The Chinese-Vietnamese border in the Yunnan Province.
  - The 400 km long border with the USSR, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India - Sinkiang Province.

okay

- The Peking Military Academy, or better stated: Military and Political Academy.

okay (is the the headquarters of them?)

High ranking officers of division status and upwards are educated here. Most of the "sudents" have been members of the PEOPLES LIBERATION ARMY (PLA) for thirty years or more.

Theory and practice are methodically tied to eachother all the way down to elementary field manoeuvres which the students carry out themselves.(The classes number up to 100 men).
Recording the manoeuvres on video tape has become a recent practice. The tapes are clearly edited and given commentary. One such film is gladly shown to foreign visitors.

- Visit to various units, for example the 179th Infantry Division, the 6th Armored Division, Artillery, Airforce, Navy. Training and exercise.

location? (ranking?)

a.) Infantry: Infantry units are usually foot units. Even today, the rule is that soldier mus function with a minimum of logistic support and weapons and a maximum of troop morale. One still is exspected to defeat the enemy with "Rice and Rifles".
That is why special care is taken in training on the rifle. Combat engagement distances of 200 meters or less are considered usual. The close proximity demands training. courage and high morale.

The troops are also trained in shooting down airplaines with only rifles and machine guns.
Furhter stresse is placed on anti-tank combat (bazookas, limpet bombs, anti-tank artillery). And they are instructed for combat under ABC-conditions.
Summing it up: Chines troop training combines modernization with the traditional techniques of the Peoples War.

b). Tank unit training: Large scale tank manoeuvres take place only once a year. (Eventual use of archive material).
However, smaller scale preparedness training takes place daily at a company level.
There are three basic exercises: Shouting, Driving, Radio.
The shooting exercise is simulated. The driving exercises comprise both - rapid and obstacle course driving.
The main stress on communications os placed on rapid frequence change.

archive material? maneuvers? training films? PLA helping during floods + earthquake.

c.) The Air Force: The average age of China's 24 air division commanders is only 43, unusually young for the Chinese military.
Women are also trained as pilots, usually for cargo and troop transport planes.
Even ex-Kuomintang officers are used as pilot trainers. These either defected before 1949 or defected with their planes from Taiwan to th mainland. 90 pilots with 40 machines today. More than half of them occupy important positions on division level or higher.

location have discussed yes.

d.) The Navy: The Navy was previously restricted to coast guard duties in the past. Since 1981 China has been extending naval operations deeply into the Pacific.
High sea naval logistics have been considerably improved.
An ambitious program of ship construction has been undertaken.
All this may be related to the Chinese view that the American 7th fleet has not been sufficiently re-inforced in the past several years.
If one only counts the number of vessels, China has the world's largest , but not the world's strongest fleet.

location okay

It possesses 65 submarines, two of which are atomic powered.
It will still take quite a while until China builds aircraft carriers. The Navy's chief port is at the Wusong Docks in Shanghai.
Four types of ships may be seen and filmed there:

- rocket frigates,
- mine sweepers,
- anti-submarine ships,
- escort ships.

Considering the forced program of naval construction and the introduction of new weapon systems, an elite esprit-de-corps is developing in the Navy as a result of their new status.

Visitation of an army base and eventually an airforce base of our choice in order to get a closer look at ~~military routine~~.

- Observation of the extra military activities of some units: Manual crafts, pig breeding, vegetable raising etc..
Profits from thes activities flow into the unit funds which are used (ought to be used) for the benefit of all.
The agricultural activities of some units leave them partially independent of the central supply system. But this is not the only reason why support and personnel costs of the army are so minimal. The pay is also extremely low. A recruit earns about three US dollars a month. (This in comparison to a factory worker who earns abou 30 dollars a month).

- Interview with a high ranking officer, Infantry or Armor.

- Interview with one of the defence minister's representatives with the stress on how the Chines are maintaining Mao's traditions of the "peoples war" while integrating modernization and introduction of new technologies to it. In Addition: Tactical training etc..

(2) [Poland: first mil. cap > comm. gnd.]

- A visit to the Chines war museum.
History of the People's Liberation Army - founded in 1927. Lessons learned from Korea and Vietnam etc..

- Off duty activities of Officers, NCOs and Soldiers.

- Social integration of soldiers after discharge.
Discharged soldiers have the highest jobless rate in China.

These are but a few basic thoughts.
The catalogue of themes may be expanded during preliminary visits to Peking.

Peking Review (Aug 1 issue) (on military)

Other Asian news re: dev + implications re: Ch mil.

① PLA attitude > Deng reforms (old persons, massive army)
② defense vs. offense
③ place in modernization
④ place in govt. / polit. life.

⑤ attitude > USSR (may be changing)
⑥ more conservative on non-mil. issues
⑦ no longer part of civ. admin (to a new extent during C.R.)

issue: professionalization

generational
inter-service
militia (non-professional mil)
} Cleavages

— where do you get recruits for a modern army?
(air force is better)
→ (problem: now better to be a peasant than a soldier)

SE Asian concern re: Ch mil. modernization

central role of mil. in making of "New China" =
need to protect Ch from west, to protect dynasty, new
armies + purges, to bring down Ch. reg. warlords,
army to re-unified (Chiang); PLA; Long March /
C.R.; = historical perspective

1) for. policy problem (security)
2) as protector of leaders
3) as an interest group

— mil. leadership has been intertwined, becoming less so,
more professionalized + an interest group —